

Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers to-day.  
Temperatures yesterday—Maximum, 78; minimum, 54.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1912—FOURTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT.

## FEDERAL ARMY ENTERS PLOT TO UNSEAT MADERO

Capture of Cipher Messages  
Reveals Pact Between Huerta,  
Orozco, and Zapata.

COMMAND 50,000 MEN

Gen. Steever Gets Orders that Al-  
low of Crossing Border if  
Shots Fall in the U. S.

Mexico City, Sept. 12.—(By letter to Vera Cruz, Sept. 12).—A courier, hastening by train from Vera Cruz, commander of the rebel forces in the north, to Emiliano Zapata, chief of the rebels, fifty miles south of Mexico City, tonight revealed by his capture a plot to unseat President Madero and involving the federal army as traitors to the government.

According to the reading of cipher letters carried by this courier, Orozco and Zapata have persuaded Gen. Victoriano Huerta, commander of all the federal forces in Mexico, to unite with them. The entire army is declared to be ready to rise September 15, the independence day of Mexico, depose Madero, and name Huerta as President of Mexico.

Have 50,000 Men  
The combined forces of Orozco, Zapata, and Huerta will amount to nearly fifty thousand men. Against these President Madero will have only the garrison of Mexico City, which is composed of volunteers and men who followed him through the revolution against Diaz, a total of barely five thousand trained soldiers.

The plot, as revealed by the letter, seems the more probable in that all the fifteen thousand under Huerta are veterans of the Diaz regime. Huerta was Diaz's favorite officer, and he and his men offered the greatest and most successful opposition to Madero and his rebels in 1911. By some strange chance, Huerta was not with them when the officers and the men of the regular army swore allegiance to Madero at the time of his inauguration, and he has never taken the oath of fealty to the new government.

Keep Plot Secret.  
Gen. Huerta has about 15,000 trained men in and around Chihuahua. Orozco is on the border of the States of Sonora and Chihuahua with probably 4,000 or 5,000 men in scattered bands, ranging as far west as the Pacific Ocean and as far south as Mexico City. Zapata has 15,000 well-armed and mounted men and nineteen field guns less than fifty miles south of Mexico City and within easy striking distance of the capital.

Owing to efforts made by the secret police and the government to keep the matter of the capture of the courier under cover, it has not become public property in Mexico City. Huerta was revealed in a conversation overheard in the Department of the Interior here.

The financial aspect of the proposed change is as great as the military end of it. For practically all the American class of Mexico and a number of large corporations in the United States have been opposed to Madero from the beginning.

"Protect Border  
At Any Cost"

Insolent defiance by Gen. Rojas, Mexican rebel commander, of the demand of this government that all firing in the attack on Agua Prieta should be away from Douglas, so that no American lives be endangered, caused the insurance early yesterday by the War Department of orders to Gen. Steever, commanding the American forces at Douglas, to take such

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WALDO GIVES NO  
AID TO PROBERS

Waxes Angry When Questioned by  
Counsel for Aldermanic  
Committee.

New York, Sept. 12.—The Curran aldermanic committee, investigating graft in the police department of New York, produced an unexpected situation to-day when Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, on the witness stand, announced that he neither claims any privileges nor waives immunity, as a result of his testimony before the committee. The head of the police department obviously was angry.

"I do not claim anything," he shouted in response to a question by Counsel Bookman, as to whether the commissioner waived or expected immunity as a result of his testimony. "I do not claim any privileges, nor waive any immunity," he concluded. "And I consider the asking of such a question a gratuitous insult to me by the committee."

## AIDS HUSBAND AFTER LONG ESTRANGEMENT.



MRS. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

New York, Sept. 12.—Sheriff Higberger was notified by the Lincoln Trust Company that Gen. Daniel E. Sickles had paid the judgment of \$8,000. Accordingly, the sheriff said, the auction of the general's effects has been called off. The general's wife, from whom he had been estranged for more than twenty years, came to the old soldier's rescue and raised the thousands owed the bank by pledging some of her own with a pawnbroker. Mrs. Sickles lives with her son, Stanton, just around the corner from the general, whose home is on Fifth Avenue, near West Eighth Street. Among the jewelry pledged was a diamond and sapphire bracelet, which the general had given his bride forty-one years ago.

## HAZING PARTY CAUSES DEATH; FOUR ARRESTED

University of North Carolina  
Students' Prank Kills One  
and Injures Another.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 12.—Rescued from their beds at the unseemly hour of 1:30 o'clock this morning, two students were dragged to the parade grounds of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill by a band of hazers and subjected to such severe indignities that one died in a few minutes, while the other is nursing a badly cut leg.

The dead student is William Isaac Sand, of Smithfield, a freshman, and the injured boy is his room-mate, Robert Welton.

W. G. Merrimon and A. H. Styson, of Wilmington; Ralph Oldham, of Raleigh, and A. C. Hatch, of Mount Olive, were arrested and bound over to court by the coroner's jury on a charge of accidental manslaughter, their bonds being fixed at \$5,000 each. It is said that Merrimon confessed and implicated the others.

After suffering all sorts of indignities, the two boys were made to sing and dance on the tops of two upturned barrels. Finally the barrels were kicked from under them. Rand fell on a broken pitcher and his jugular vein was severed, death resulting from the loss of blood within nine minutes.

Wellons fell on a piece of glass and cut a deep gash in his leg. The hazers fled, leaving the wounded Weltons with his dying comrades. His cries brought assistance and physicians were summoned, but Rand expired before they arrived.

TEDDY ATTACKS  
SENATOR SMOOT

Makes Pointed Allusions to Solon's  
Support of Taft in Utah  
Speech.

Ogden, Utah, Sept. 12.—Before the Progressive State convention here to-night, Col. Roosevelt turned his guns upon Senator Reed Smoot for throwing his support to President Taft in the Presidential race. While the colonel avoided alluding to Smoot by name, he made himself so sufficiently explicit that his meaning was not missed. The colonel was offended when Senator Smoot, after the Bull Moose convention, pronounced himself for Taft. Lately Smoot has been going about Utah expressing his antagonism to the third party, but saying he took Roosevelt's word for it a year ago that he would not be a candidate for the Presidency. This was brought to Roosevelt's ears on his special train to-day, and it made the colonel madder than ever.

"I want to say something here about certain men who while at being against me, because they committed themselves to oppose me before I announced my candidacy," said the colonel.

## GIBSON GAINS POINT IN FIGHT WITH THE LAW

Shows Keen Insight in First  
Clash and Wins Postpone-  
ment of Hearing.

WILL SELL LIFE DEARLY

Changes Statement About Identity  
of Mrs. Szabo—Affidavits  
Are Read.

Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 12.—To the finely spun distinction between a "confrontation" to an adjournment and a "request" for the same, Burton W. Gibson bent his keen intellect here to-day in the first clash of his self-conducted battle for freedom of the charge of killing Rosa Menachik Szabo. Gibson won. He prevailed upon District Attorney Rogers to request postponement of the hearing until September 24, and then induced Judge Royce to overrule himself and consent to that arrangement.

It is Gibson's purpose, apparently, to act as his own chief counsel. Unshaken by his night in the Middletown jail, he appeared in the Recorder's Court this morning and conducted his own case with the ease and skill of a lawyer having only a professional interest in the proceedings under way.

Gibson realized that it is a charge of strangulation that he must face, and he has resolutely set himself to the task of disproving this. One of his first moves will be to have the body of Mrs. Szabo exhumed once more in order that physicians of his own choosing may make a minute examination.

Telephones to Wife.  
His latest request of Judge Royce to-day was that he be permitted to communicate by telephone with his relatives and friends, and the request was readily granted.

The conversation which ensued between him and Mrs. Gibson at the other end of the wire showed that he means to sell his life dearly to the State—if the final toll must be paid.

"I have only read of the peculiar manner in which Mrs. Ritter is said to have died in the newspapers," he said. "I never knew anything about it before that. Oh, I deeply regret now that I was not represented at the autopsy. I wish I had Dr. O'Hanlon there to represent me."

Dr. O'Hanlon, a physician of skill and experience who has had occasion to differ on many occasions with the views of Dr. Schuitze, who made the autopsy on Mrs. Szabo.

The precise nature of Dr. Schuitze's charge was made public to-day in an affidavit form, as was also the long affidavit made by Deputy Sheriff DeGraw, on which the warrant was issued. Both contain damaging statements against Gibson.

Damaging Statements Made.  
Two or three paragraphs in the DeGraw affidavit stand out. On the day after Mrs. Szabo was killed, DeGraw met Gibson. The affidavit continues: "I said, 'Why did you leave the lake last night immediately after the drowning when you knew the woman's body had not been recovered?'"

"He said he was so exhausted from the immersion in the water that he went home as quick as he could, as he desired to notify some of the woman's relatives. I asked him what he was doing with her up there and he said that he and the woman's husband had been in business together and that he had always looked after her affairs as her counsel and that he was infatuated with her."

It is the peculiarity of Gibson's words and acts immediately following the death of Mrs. Szabo which have built up the case against him. In his statement of last night, the accused lawyer stated that the Rosa Ritter who was drowned while boating with him was not the Rosa Szabo whose mother died two years ago in Vienna, and whose brother is now in midwestern prison for the murder of a woman.

Gibson seeks to recast that statement.

"I never said," he asserts, "that the woman who was drowned was not Mrs. Szabo, of Vienna. When I said last night that the woman in the boat with me was Mrs. Ritter I did not mean a 'person' other than Mrs. Szabo. Mrs. Ritter," he continued, "was the Viennese Mrs. Szabo. I'll concede that much to the prosecution. And then he added, 'but if she was the Viennese Mrs. Szabo, her mother is still living in New York. I know where she is.'"

The precise nature of his mind is difficult to get at. His psychology runs to contradiction and mystery. Mrs. Szabo and Mrs. Ritter were one and the same and her brother is on his way here to prove it; yet he says that the prosecution is wrong in its statement that the mother of the Mrs. Szabo he has in mind is still living in New York.

Before he went to bed in his cell last night, Gibson fell on his knees and prayed ardently. Then he slept like a child. He was about again at 6 o'clock, with this observation to the man in charge of the cell room.

## Grief Drives Gen. Nogi And Wife to Hara-kiri FALL ON SWORDS BY ROYAL BIER

CHIEF MOURNER AT  
BURIAL OF THE MIKADO



YOSHIHITO,  
The new Emperor of Japan.

FINAL SERVICES  
FOR MUTSUHITO  
HELD AT AOYAMA

The Funeral Procession Takes  
Three Hours to Cover  
Three Miles.

Aoyama, Japan, Sept. 12.—Over three miles of roadway lined with hundreds of thousands of Japanese, all clad in the rainbow hues of oriental mourning, the body of Mutsuhito, greatest Emperor of Japan, was brought here from Tokyo for the final ceremonies of the funeral to-night. The lying in state of the Emperor's body at the national capital ended at 7 o'clock this evening, then the great gates of the moated palace rolled backward, the oaken drawbridge dropped across the great canal, and the ton and a half teakwood coffin was borne on the shoulders of thirty men to a heavy cart, carved from one log of ivory wood, and balanced on two wheels.

Five oxen drew this cart, and beside each walked seven drivers, all young farmers from the village of Yase, near Kyoto. Hereditary bearers of royal palanquins they were, who carried Mutsuhito on many ceremonial occasions when he fared forth in his great sedan chair through the streets of ancient Kyoto. Fourteen high naval and military officers acted as the escort and the Japanese flag draped its brilliant folds over the coffin.

Downer Unable to Attend.  
As the funeral cart passed through the lane of mourners, they fell in behind the officials of the court, who fell in at the wheels of the cart. Emperor Yoshihito, Empress Sadako, Princess Takada, representing the Dowager Empress, whose physician refused to allow her to attend the ceremony and the princesses of the imperial household, came to Aoyama, their train arriving here nearly three hours ahead of the funeral procession, so as to prepare for its reception.

Nearly three hours were required to cover the three miles from Tokyo to this city and long before the white oxen appeared, far down the winding road, the shrill notes of screaming wind whistles, the clatter of the wheels of the funeral procession, the clatter of the wheels of the funeral procession, the clatter of the wheels of the funeral procession.

The coffin was placed on a catafalque of white wood, offerings of rice, lights, trees, and the Emperor's armor were laid out in the positions commanded by the Shinto rites of sepulture, and the chief ritualist, stepping to the head of the bier, read the official address, prepared some days ago by the court ritualist.

This was being read, Emperor Yoshihito and Empress Sadako stood with their hands joined in prayer, and the Emperor followed him, making almost the same prayer to the soul of the departed ruler.

Premier Saonji and Count Watanabe, minister of the imperial household, then delivered addresses, the offerings were

Hundreds Passing Catafalque See  
the Hero of Port Arthur Carry  
Out Centuries-old Tradition  
of Samurai Belief.

USES FATHER'S WEAPON

Faithful Spouse Follows Husband in Death  
as in Life—Booming of Signal Gun  
Sounds Knell of Aged Warrior.  
First Writes Letter to Emperor.

Tokyo, Sept. 13.—Driven to their death by grief over the passing of their beloved Emperor, Mutsuhito, and forced by centuries-old tradition to end their lives with the sword, Gen. Count Marosuke Nogi, hero of Port Arthur, and his wife, the Countess Nogi, hurled themselves on sharp blades in the main hall of the palace late this afternoon and died by their own hands.

Hundreds passing solemnly around the huge catafalque on which rested the body of the late Emperor saw the aged warrior and his faithful wife draw slender curved swords from the concealment of their flowing robes of mourning and turn the blades upon themselves. Count Nogi fell forward first, holding the sharp blade hilt outward, so that the point of the weapon penetrated the middle of the body as the hand holding the jewel incrustated handle touched the floor. Scarcely a second elapsed, and before any one could move to the rescue, the countess threw herself forward on another sword of similar pattern. Both were dead inside of three minutes, and neither spoke nor cried out as death came.

CLOSE TO NEW EMPEROR.  
The general and his wife were in the long procession following the Emperor's body. Count Nogi bore the title of supreme councillor of the army. Next to the Emperor, he was the highest military commander of Japan, and his position in the procession was close to the new Emperor, Yoshihito, directly following the body. The action of the Nogis, who belonged to the ancient Chosu clan of the Samurai, was in accordance with one of the oldest traditions of Japan, and even had any one seen their preparations for the act it is doubtful if any

attempt would have been made to prevent it. More than one hundred Japanese have killed themselves in this manner, known as hara-kiri, since Emperor Mutsuhito died, August 13 last.

USED ANCIENT BLADE.  
Gen. Count Nogi was the son of Maresu Nogi, chief of the Samurai of Hagi, Province of Chosu. To him his father's sword had descended, and with this ancient blade he slew himself. It will be buried with him, and he will receive honors scarcely less imposing than those accorded to Emperor Mutsuhito. Nogi followed precedent as old as the sacred mountain of Fuji-Yo-Yama, for it has always been prompted by the spirit of "Bushido" that a man shall lay down his life for his Emperor, even if only to show fealty to him by a sacrifice. Nogi's generation was that which saw the passing of the Samurai, but with them he saw fit to pass himself beyond the portals of life.

The Countess Nogi, following the first principles of the life of a Japanese woman, followed her husband in death as in life.

National Hero of Japan.  
Gen. Count Nogi was a national hero in Japan. He captured Port Arthur from the Russians in 1904, and received the proposal of surrender of that fortress from Gen. Stuessel. On the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, he was put in command of the Third Army Corps, and was in personal direction of the forces which took 300 meter hill after terrible losses. He commanded the first brigade of infantry in the China-Japanese war, and at all times distinguished himself by a bravery and a military skill which endeared him alike to Emperor and people. He was probably the most intimate friend of Emperor Mutsuhito, outside the royal family, and his word of advice in army matters was practically law.

The military career of this foremost of Oriental soldiers began in the Sango rebellion, where he won the battles of Yamaguchi and Tawaraka, receiving serious wounds in the latter engagement. For his efficiency in these battles, he was made a lieutenant colonel, and thereafter, his rise was rapid. The count was sixty-three years old and his wife only a few years his junior.

The news of the death of the beloved couple spread almost as rapidly as the news of the death of the Emperor a month ago, and within an hour after the suicide, the farthest parts of the empire were in mourning for Nogi's passing away.

The ceremonies, which had been proceeding quietly along, with the veil of oriental mystery over all, took on an air of grim tragedy as the two distinguished mourners were seen to fall alongside the bier of the dead Mikado and a shock of horror went through those of other countries, who

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Two Aviators Hurt.  
Liesing, Saxony, Sept. 12.—Two aviators, flying over the maneuver grounds here to-day, were fatally hurt when their aeroplane collapsed. They fell 100 feet.